

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.

VOL. XXI--NO. 358

TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forlaid and charged accordingly.
Announcing names of candidates, \$5.00 Cash in all cases.
Obituary notices over five lines charged at regular advertising rates.
There will be no discount on these terms.

TIME TABLE

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 1--WEST.

Leave Bristol..... 3.48 A. M.
Arrive at Athens..... 1.42 P. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga..... 4.50 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 2--EAST.

Leave Chattanooga..... 5.39 A. M.
Arrive at Athens..... 7.30 P. M.
Arrive at Bristol..... 4.55 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 3--WEST.

Leave Bristol..... 4.10 P. M.
Arrive at Athens..... 1.50 A. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga..... 4.55 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 4--EAST.

Leave Chattanooga..... 10.05 P. M.
Arrive at Athens..... 1.14 A. M.
Arrive at Bristol..... 10.28 A. M.

M. A. Helm, J. M. Henderson,
Cashier, President

FRANKLIN

ASSOCIATION BANK,

(Chartered and Organized June, 1872.)

OFFICE

on Jackson St., one door South of Public Square

ATHENS, TENNESSEE.

Regular Meetings every Tuesday Night.

TRANSACTIONS

General Banking Business.

Discounts Daily; Buys and Sells

Gold, Silver, Bonds, Stock, Uncurrent

Bank Notes, &c., &c.

In its Savings Department, receives Deposits

and issues Certificates therefor at specified

rates of interest. M. A. HELM, Cashier.

Athens, Dec. 20, 1872-1874

R. C. JACKSON, J. W. LILLARD,

President, Cashier.

F. H. McCLUNG, Vice Pres.

EAST TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK

OF KNOXVILLE.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$150,000.

The only National Bank between Salem, Va.

and Cleveland, Tennessee.

Designated Depository of the U. S.

AND SUCCESSORS TO

First National Bank of Knoxville.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Jos R. Anderson, Bristol; N. Bogart, Bristol;

Robt Love, Johnson City; J. A. Ray, Knoxville;

J. H. Earnest, Rhetown; Joseph Jaques, "

F. W. Taylor, sr., Russell; F. H. McClung, "

R. M. Barton, Memphis; Sam McKinney, "

Wm. Brazleton, N. Market; S. B. Boyd, "

Wm. Harris, Dandridge; W. W. Woodruff, "

Geo A. Fain, " J. W. Lillard, "

J. E. Raht, Cleveland; Julia Jackson, "

H. H. Matlock, Riceville; R. C. Jackson, "

Receives Deposits, Buys and Sells Exchange,

Foreign and Domestic; deals in Gold, Silver,

Uncurrent Bank Notes, United States, State,

County and Corporation Bonds, and Coupons,

and will do a General Collecting and Banking

Business throughout the United States.

Feb. 14, 1873-1874

W. PHILLIPS, G. M. JACKSON, C. H. PHILLIPS,

Late of Phillips, Late with Late with Phillips

Hooper & Co., Orr Bros., Hooper & Co.

C. M. GALLAHER,

(LATE WITH S. B. SPURLOCK & CO.)

WITH

PHILLIPS, JACKSON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

No. 42 South Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 6, 1872-1874

THOMAS O'CONNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles and Bridles

of every description.

Carriage & Buggy Harness &

COLLARS.

GAY STREET,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Jan. 3, 1873-1874

JOHN STEPHENS, JOHN H. FLYNN

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IN

Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hay, &c

Forsyth Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Agents for the Sale of Cotton, Yarns, Osmaburgs, Sheetings, Shirtings, Limes, Salt, etc.

Refer to the Banks and Merchants of Atlanta.

Liberal Cash Advances made

July 1, 1870-1874

CARPENTER, ROSS & LOCKETT,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMM'SN MERCHANTS,

GAY STREET,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

—O—

HAVING REMOVED INTO OUR NEW

and Commodious Warehouse, adjoining

Sanford, Chamberland & Albers, we

are now prepared to offer

Special Inducements to the Trade.

We will keep on hand at all times, full lines of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

FULL LINES OF

WOODENWARE,

TOBACCOS,

SNUFF AND CIGARS.

—O—

GRAIN BAGS,

OF ALL KINDS.

MANILLA AND JUTE ROPE,

SOLE LEATHER,

Crackers,

Cheese,

Candies,

and Raisins.

Nuts of all kinds.

FINE TEAS A SPECIALITY.

—O—

WE ARE

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

LENOIR & BRO'S

COTTON YARNS,

AND

Holston Salt and Plaster Co's

SALT.

—O—

WE RECEIVE AND SELL ON COMMISS-

ion the

Products of the Country,

and will endeavor at all times to get the high-

est market prices for same.

—O—

WE SELL GOODS TO

MERCHANTS ONLY.

Feb. 13, 1874-1874

The Post.

Athens, Friday, October 9, 1874.

Religious Notice.

There will be a protracted meeting at Blue Springs Church, near Mrs. J. T. Lane's, commencing Saturday, 10th of October. Preaching Brethren from a distance are expected to be present.

The Corn Area.

It appears from the returns to the Department of Agriculture that an increase in the corn area of fully 2,000,000 acres is apparent, or 6 per cent. above the average of the last year.

Fair at Chattanooga.

There is to be a Fair at Chattanooga on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th days of this month. The Commercial calls upon the citizens to give it their support, and to make it a grand success—an honor to Chattanooga.

First District.

The Democratic Convention which met at Greenville on the 1st of October, nominated Hon. Wm. McFarland, of Hamblen county, for Congress. The nomination was made on the 29th ballot after a harmonious session. The nominee is a brother of Judge McFarland of the Supreme Court.

Hamilton County.

The Chattanooga Commercial says: "Our excellent sheriff will have an unpleasant duty to perform on the 20th of next month. The court of last resort in the State has decided that Shade Westmoreland shall, in expiation of the crime of murder, be 'hung by the neck till he is dead, dead, dead.' We should prefer not to be sheriff on this occasion."

To Be Sold.

The Governor of Georgia has ordered the sale of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, on the first Tuesday in December next, at the depot in Macon, Georgia, at public auction, to the highest bidder. Georgia, like Tennessee, has suffered from complications with railroads. Such improvements are always better managed and of more advantage to the public at large when left entirely to private enterprise.

Atlanta.

A private letter from Atlanta to the editor says: "Business is looking up rapidly. Cotton is coming in at the rate of one hundred bales per day. Atlanta has grown immensely since you left here a few years ago. I think you made a mistake in going back to East Tennessee."

The preparations for the State Fair are very extensive. It is to be the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Georgia.

The Democratic party is splendidly organized throughout the State, and will undoubtedly carry everything before them. The truculent Toombs is very troublesome, but is utterly ignored by all right thinking men in the State."

Brevities.

Answers from twenty-three counties in Georgia indicate about three-fourths of a yield of cotton as compared with last year's crop.

The disbursements of the general government for September amounted to \$18,861,789, exclusive of payments made on account of the public debt.

A Washington dispatch announces the departure of the President and Mrs. Grant for St. Louis, where they will remain a short time.

The renowned Phil. Sheridan declines to have his name agitated for the Presidency lest the idea should sink deep into his mind and unfit him for present duties. Sensible, Philip.

Mr. Maynard's Record.

Mr. Maynard's record on the civil rights bill introduced in the House of Representatives in 1872 stands as follows:

Mr. Eldridge moved to reject the bill, which was disagreed to—yeas 89, nays 116.

Mr. Maynard voted nay.

March 25, 1872.—Mr. Elliott offered this resolution: That the rules be so suspended as to bring the Bill before the House for consideration, to the exclusion of other orders, on Wednesday, April 10, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

On which Mr. Maynard voted yea.

April 1, 1872.—This Bill being before the House, Mr. Niblack moved to lay it on the table, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Maynard voted nay.

April 8, 1872.—The Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Maynard voted yea.

The Bill being referred to is substantially that which passed the United States Senate.

A showman whose notices called for a few fat boys to "feed his cannibals," received a card from a man saying that he couldn't spare his boys, but he had a good stall-fed mother-in-law that he thought would suit.

Repudiation—Gen. Stokes.

After Gen. Dibrell and Col. Nelson had made their speeches and replies at Athens last Thursday, Gen. William B. Stokes put in an appearance and claimed the attention of the audience. Gen. Stokes is a Republican—died in the wool and double struck in the wool—as every man, woman and child in the State knows, and is running as an independent candidate for Congress. He commenced by saying that he had no war to make upon the gentlemen who preceded him. They were the champions of their respective parties, labeled with nominations; he was an independent candidate, and he did not believe a party nomination added one jot or tittle to a man's fitness or capacity for office. He had a policy and a platform of his own, about which he had thought and studied for some time, and which he now proposed to enunciate and advocate with whatever ability and power he possessed. In regard to the civil rights bill he had only this to say—he had been the friend of the negro, and had advocated every measure in his behalf; but he was opposed to the civil rights bill, and warned his audience that the passage of that bill into a law would lead to riots, bloodshed and a war of races, in which the negro would be destroyed and annihilated. But civil rights was not the great question. There was a dark and ominous cloud rising, a fearful storm gathering in the distance, whose low rumblings could even now be heard, and the day was not far off when it would burst upon the country with the fury of a tornado and shake the land from the center all round to the sea. The people were thinking and would soon begin to talk. Indeed, the low wash of the waves could already be heard. A debt of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars had been saddled upon the country by the exigencies of the war, and the frauds, speculations and corruptions growing out of it. Much of this was due in the shape of gold-bearing bonds which the holders had obtained at half price, and upon which they had already realized full value. The debt was simply enormous; figures would hardly enumerate it; if a man's life was lengthened to five hundred years he could not count the debt dollar by dollar in all that time. No government known to history had ever paid a great debt contracted in carrying on an internal war, and no sane man expects ours ever to be paid, either in time or eternity. You can't pay it, exclaimed the General with tremendous emphasis. It is grinding you to dust and powder, the tax-payer is going round day by day, crying, like the daughter of the horse-leech, "give," "give!" and this without any appreciable reduction of the burden. It is not your State and county tax that is eating up your substance and impoverishing your children. It is that enormous National Debt in the hands of the bondholder that is grinding you to the earth. I have said you can't pay it, and now I ask, what are you going to do about it? I'll tell you, continued the General, what I propose. I am for taking the bull square by the horns, and wiping out the whole thing. REPUDIATION! That's the word; that's my policy, and you, the people, will have to come to it sooner or later, or in a few years all the lands and wealth of the country will be in the hands of the few, as in some European countries now. Some people scare mightily at that word REPUDIATION, and talk loudly about paying and maintaining the faith and integrity of the government. But repudiation is no new thing. Our forefathers repudiated the debt incurred in the war of Independence, and the present Federal government has been practicing repudiation on a large scale ever since the late war. It wiped out the institution of slavery without a dollar's compensation, though it was surrounded and protected by special constitutional provisions. Its armies and officers swept the South from one end to the other of grain, cotton, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, chickens, bed-quilts and household and kitchen furniture. The government repudiates all claims for these, though the Constitution expressly provides that no man's property shall be taken for public purposes or use without compensation. said the General, I am for wiping out the national debt incurred in this business, or of demanding of the Federal government a fair and equitable settlement on the plain proposition of "you pay me, and I'll pay you."

But we have traced General Stokes far enough to show the reader his policy as enunciated here last week. He is a Republican, running as an independent candidate. He ignores all the legitimate issues of the canvass, comes out square-toed and flat-footed for Repudiation, and advocates it with all the power, vim and earnestness of a bold,

adroit and rugged nature. We don't know what ulterior object Gen. Stokes has, nor whether he stands solitary and alone or has prominent associates. But we denounce his propositions as unsound and indefensible, and fraught with mischief only. Two wrongs can never make a right. The great political organization with which we sympathize stands pledged to the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public faith, and we stand by it in that, as we do in all things wherein we believe it to be right. It is proper to add, that Gen. Stokes had the profound attention of about three hundred hearers, some of whom seemed to be favorably impressed with his seeming earnestness, if not with his plausibility.

From Washington

Although advices from thoroughly reliable Republican sources have demonstrated that the reported outrages in Alabama have been grossly exaggerated, it appears to be the purpose of Attorney-General Williams to still keep up the delusion that a reign of terror exists in that State. He gave to the city press to-day the substance of a complaint made by a colored candidate in Madison county, setting forth a terrible state of affairs, precluding the possibility of a fair election. This was forwarded here by the United States Marshal at Huntsville, who, in transmitting, says that every species of intimidation is resorted to drive Republicans out of the State, etc., continuing the same old story that has grown so common of late from such sources. For a time it was feared that these representations were correct and just, but time has demonstrated to the satisfaction of observers here that they were, in most cases, gross misrepresentations, wilfully made for partisan purposes by the carpet-bagging element of the South, who see that with the unpopularity that attaches to them as advocates of the civil rights bill they are certain to be defeated in their aspirations for office, unless they are aided by United States soldiers.

From the Nashville Banner.

Our local contemporary, the Bulletin, proposes to close the bloody chasm by going back thirteen years to overhaul the "record" of Judge Porter, and reproduce some of the war resolutions of that stormy period. We can't think it the best plan to stimulate a National sentiment by thus re-opening the issues preceding the bloody chasm. It would be quite as much in order to re-open the disfranchisement question, that occurred since the war—but even that ought to be a dead issue now. Judge Porter is not called upon at this late date to make any apologies for his course in the late unhappy sectional war. He did worse than resolve when the issue came. He was a practical, fighting rebel, and is now a practical man of peace. He is a citizen of Tennessee and of the United States, and the franchise law is a dead letter. So is the war—with the men who did the fighting.

The Baptist.

In 1861 there were but ten Baptist churches in South Australia. Now, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Silas Mend, there has been erected a handsome church in South Adelaide, seating 1,000 persons, a large lecture-room and classrooms, at a cost of \$10,000; and has received into church fellowship 865 persons. The present number of members is 476. In addition he has been the founder of the South Australian Baptist Association, through which twenty churches have been formed and a large number of preaching stations established.

Severe.

The Churchman is severe upon the clergy of the country. It says that all over the land there are men claiming to be ministers of the gospel, and who have their circle, little or great, of admirers who are utterly ignorant of the relations of man to God. Their sermons are only so many grasplings after popularity, and their prayers, even more than their sermons, are uttered to catch the popular ear.

Middle Tennessee.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Nashville District met in convention on Wednesday, and re-nominated Hon. H. H. Harrison by acclamation. He made a neat speech accepting the nomination.

Union and American: Maynard voted for Poland's Press-Gag law. Its author was repudiated by his Vermont constituents, the other day, as emphatically as Maynard will be repudiated by the people of Tennessee at the November election.

An American minister now traveling in the Holy Land writes that he has discovered the Tower of Babel, and will bring home a brick from that structure—in his hat.

Is There Any Money in Wheat?

St. Louis Democrat.]

The history of all articles that enter into the trade and commerce of the world show certain average fluctuations which, taken advantage of by shrewd dealers, results in profit. It is always safe enough to predict that whenever an article is selling at a price which leaves very little or no profit to the producer, its production will be so largely abandoned that prices will suddenly advance, and those who were shrewd enough to be holders get rich. Fortunes are made every year in this way by far-seeing operators. As late as July, 1873, No. 2 corn was selling for 33 cents per bushel in this city, and 29 to 25 cents per bushel in the farmers' crib. In fact, at points 300 to 400 miles distant from market, corn could not be sold at all in the West. How is it now?

No. 2 corn has been selling for some time past in this city at 50 to 55 cents. Last July it was possible for speculators to buy corn in cribs at 20 to 25 cents per bushel, pay 75 cents on the dollar down, and hold the corn in safety without expense, save the interest on the money. This was done in many instances, and every one who made such purchases realized 40 to 50 per cent. profit, after paying for the use of his money. Corn dropped so very low that farmers did not even take the trouble to take care of it after they had raised it. It was wasted on hundreds of farms; burned for fuel by thousands, fed indiscriminately and recklessly to all sorts of stock; in fact, each farmer seemed to do his level best to reduce his corn pile, so sick had they become of looking at it, and they so far succeeded that it was soon discovered that the amount on hand was surprisingly small. Farmers planted less in 1873, and prices advanced until the present altitude was attained. Now it is morally certain that thousands of farmers, disgusted at the exceedingly low price of wheat, will let a large portion of what was wheated last year go unsown this fall and plant the ground to corn next spring. Wheat is so abundant all over the world this fall, and bears so low a price, that European farmers will sow less next spring, and by this time twelve months, and in fact in much less time, the price of wheat will be largely advanced beyond a doubt. Many farmers in this country will hold on to their wheat, but many thousands are not able to hold; and from them may be purchased their surplus with permission to allow it to remain in stack if not stacked, or in bin if threshed, at no expense to the buyer save interest on his cost. Millers who are in a situation to buy freely, and have room to carry a large stock of wheat, may make a good deal of money in the next twelve months by holding the best grades and selling low grades. By shipping their best grades to various points of consumption in the East and South, it can be held at a cost of future interest and insurance until next summer, when, in all human probability, prices will have largely advanced. Wheat is now on the "hard pan." It will not bring the farmer in the interior of this State, or of any other State, money enough to justify him in putting in a large sowing of it this fall. Therefore, it is fair to conclude that the wheat crop of 1875 will be far below the crop of 1874 in acreage, and still further below in quality. The reduction in acreage will be known, so far as the fall sowing is concerned, by November 1, and if it proves that the acreage has largely been reduced, an immediate hardening of the market will be the result. Depend upon it, there is money in wheat on a twelve-months' deal.

Now You Hit It, Square.

This is splendid, from the Franklin Review and Journal. It has been a long time since we have heard of a ring of honest men from any country weekly exchange in the State. Let them harmonize to this chord, and we shall really begin to think the State has a future:

The period has come up when if we expect to defeat the Republican party, we must be National. If we wish to remain under Radical rule both North and South, we are playing a very good hand at the business. If we wish to rehabilitate the States of the South and get possession of the Government, and restore an era of honesty and nonproscription, we must observe the laws and force every one in our borders to do the same. We must show to the world that we are not blind slaves of our prejudices. We ought to be men, or shut our mouths, and never again dare to cry out against corruption, or have an aspiration for the control of the Government. It is sickening and disgusting to hear this eternal bawling about a war of races. If we have not sense enough to discuss political issues, which are before us, and which are of great moment, then we ought to acknowledge the corn and let the negro alone. We will have to show ourselves worthy of trust before the American people will commit to us the high honor of administering the affairs of this great republic.